

(s, 6 H, COCH₃); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) 22.7, 9.5 (5''; 6'' ethyl group); mass spectrum, *m/e* 756 (P + H), 627 (P - 129), 411 (P - 344), 351.2155 (C₂₀H₃₁O₅ ± 1.6 ppm), 200.1283 (C₁₀H₁₈NO₃ ± 0.3 ppm, base peak), 129.0908 (C₇H₁₃O₂ ± 0.7 ppm).

11-Acetyl-3-O-(3''-methoxy-4''-vinylfuranosyl)-oleandomycin (12). A solution of 0.4 g (0.00053 M) of the 2',11-diacetyl vinyl furanoside derivative **6** was dissolved in 100 mL of methanol and stirred at room temperature for 48 h. The

solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to yield 0.35 g of **12** as a white amorphous solid: TLC (CHCl₃/acetone, 1:1) *R_f* 0.12; NMR (CDCl₃) δ 5.96, 5.36, 5.17 (m, 3 H, vinyl protons), 3.36 (s, 3 H, OCH₃), 2.31 [s, 6 H, N(CH₃)₂], 2.02 (s, 3 H, COCH₃); mass spectrum, *m/e* 351.2187 (C₂₁H₃₁O₅ ± 3.1 ppm), 158.1181 (C₈H₁₆NO₂ ± 0.0 ppm, base peak), 127.0758 (C₇H₁₁O₂ ± 0.5 ppm). Anal. Calcd for C₃₇H₆₁O₁₂N: C, 62.43; H, 8.64; N, 1.97. Found: C, 62.28; H, 8.71, N, 2.12.

Book Reviews

Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology. Third Edition. Volume 16. Edited by Martin Grayson and David Eckroth. Wiley, New York. 1981. xxvi + 971 pp. 18.5 × 26 cm. ISBN 0-471-02069-9. \$145.00.

Volume 16 of this third edition includes articles from noise pollution to perfumes. Articles of particular interest to medicinal chemists include a brief discussion on nomenclature. While not the last word on naming organic compounds, this article does identify appropriate sources for further information, and as a last resort one can always write to Kurt Loening at Chemical Abstracts Service (the author) for further help. A thorough (93 pp) article on patents includes discussions on practice and management and patent literature detailing the various primary and secondary sources of information. Industrial chemists would be well advised to review this article, and those academic chemists who may also find it necessary to file patent applications in the U.S. or overseas would benefit too.

The articles on Perfumes and Essential Oils will be a useful source of information for those who find it necessary to be updated in this field.

Staff

Receptors and Recognition, Series B. Volume 9. Neurotransmitter Receptors. Part 1. Amino Acids, Peptides, and Benzodiazepines. Edited by S. J. Enna and H. I. Yamamura. Chapman & Hall, London. 1980. xi + 212 pp. 16.5 × 24 cm. \$37.50 (with Part 2, \$70.00).

Receptors and Recognition, Series B. Volume 10. Neurotransmitter Receptors. Part 2. Biogenic Amines. Edited by H. I. Yamamura and S. J. Enna. Chapman & Hall, London. 1981. xi + 273 pp. 16.5 × 24 cm. \$37.50 (with Part 1, \$70.00).

These two volumes are the most recent additions to the *Receptors and Recognition* series. Together, they present a series of reviews on neurotransmitter receptors by recognized authorities. Part 1 contains reviews on receptors for excitatory amino acids

(Coyle), glycine, GABA and benzodiazepines (Enna and DeFrance), substance P (Hanley and Iversen), enkephalins and endorphins (Childrens), and other peptides, including angiotensin, bombesin, VIP, etc. (Burt). Part 2 reviews biogenic amine receptors, including serotonergic receptors (Haigler), histamine receptors (Taylor and Richelson), acetylcholine receptors (Wastek and Yamamura), dopamine receptors (Creese), and adrenergic receptors (Minneman). Each chapter presents evidence on the chemical, physiological, and pharmacological criteria for the classification and subclassification of receptors and, where appropriate, discusses the mechanisms of signal transduction, receptor regulation. It is particularly interesting to note how major the contributions of ligand-receptor binding studies have been to our understanding of receptors and yet, in the absence of appropriate pharmacological and biochemical measurements, how sterile such studies can be.

Each chapter thus serves as a useful and usually quite comprehensive analysis of a particular receptor system within limits set by necessary publication time and the very rapid developments taking place. This discrete character of each chapter is both the strength and the weakness of the two volumes. The volumes probably will be of use to workers, both junior and senior, wishing to explore a particular receptor field. However, nowhere in either volume will they find the necessary general discussions of the principles of recognition, of mechanisms of receptor transduction, receptor regulation, etc. This is a great pity, since much that is useful could have been surveyed in this fashion. The Editors have missed a valuable opportunity.

However, the books are of considerable value to workers in the receptor field. The prices of these volumes are quite reasonable and, to a large extent, they fulfill the editors purpose of presenting expert, separate reviews on a number of neurotransmitter receptors. These volumes should certainly be in every health sciences library, and many individuals, including myself, will be glad that we own these and previous volumes in the series.

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